BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. at \$6 per annum; \$3 for six months; \$1.50 for three months; 50c, for one month. Price per copy, 3 cents. The WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$1 per

The SUNDAY DISPATCH at \$1.50 per annum, or 75 cents for six months. Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for. Send post-office money order, check, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Subscribers wishing their post-office changed must give their old as well as their new postoffice. Sample copies free.

ADVERTIGING RATES. HALF INCH OR LESS.

I mont's 500
Business wants 60
Wanted situation, payable in advance (C words or less) 25
Above rates are for "every day." or advertisements running consecutively.
Reading notices to reading-matter type, five lines or less, % conts.
Card of rates for more space furnished to nonlication.

on application. All letters and telegrants must be ad-dressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY. Rejected communications will not be

UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, 519 EAST BROAD WEST-END OFFICE, PARK PLACE PHARMACY, BELVIDERE AND MAIN

MANCHESTEL OFFICE, 1263 HULL

FRIDAY OCTOBER 2, 1896, THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COM-

BINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SER-VICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSO-CLATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

The administration tackled the wrong man when, in effect, it put it before District-Attorney F. R. Lassiter that he must resign his office or else relinquish his right to serve his party in Virginia. Mr. Lassiter nobly chose to resign rather than abandon his principles, and we much mistake the people of Virginia

if this manly stand of his does not make

him very dear to the popular heart.

In 1892 Mr. Lassiter succeeded Mr. E. C. Venable as the chairman of our party in the Fourth Congressional District, and his zeal and activity in his work were such as to commend him to the attention of Mr. Cleveland, who made him United States District Attorney for this district of Virginia to succeed Mr. Borland, who was Mr. Harrison's appointee. That Mr. Lassiter has discharged the duties of his office with ability and fidelity there seems to be no question. But some person, a bolter, no doubt, called the attention of Attorney-General Harmon to the fact that Mr. Lassiter had again been made chairman, this time to succeed Mr Epes, now our nominee for Congress.

Mr. Lassiter might have made his peace with Harmon and Cleveland by resigning the chairmanship and agreeing to take po active part in the pending canvass in Virginia, but he refused to avail himself of that course. He boldly stood up for his rights, and handed in his resignation in preference to withdrawing from the position he holds in our party.

The letters of Mr. Lassiter to Attorney. General Harmon present his side of the case conclusively. And we may add that had Mr. Lassiter been a bolter and active in the bolters' party, instead of occupying the position that he does, no one belle the administration would have discovered that he was breaking one of the rules of the Department of Justice. The Republleans who preceded Mr. Lassiter in the office of District Attorney were all partisans. None of them were required to keep quiet while their party was fighting a battle for its existence. And Secretary Vilus, under the first administration or Mr. Cleveland, and Carlisle and Eckels, under his present administration, have all been active partisans-a fact which the authorities at Washington found it convenient to ignore. Yes, and at this very time numbers of the Federal office-holders in and out of Washington are engaged more or less openly in assisting the bolters' cause, and this, too, with the knowledge of Cabinet officers, if not of

the President himself. The course of the administration with respect to Mr. Lassiter is a contemptible perversion of the powers of government for the purpose of buildozing Federal officisis into the support of McKinley, or, at least, into withholding their support from Bryan. But the effect of it in Virginia will be the very opposite of that soped for by Harmon and Cleveland. A few Federal office-holders may be compelled to keep quiet, but for every such person forced into inactivity there will be a dozen of unterrified Democrats to denounce this work of Harmon's and to turn it to account for Bryan,

With few exceptions Mr. Cieveland's propolatees in Virginia have been partisans for the past three years. And this course of theirs, so far from having been disapproved by the administration, was in some cases, we cannot but believe. suggested by the administration. Not a few of them became very active just begates to Staunton, but did we hear any remonstrance from Washington then? Of course not. In fact, Mr. Cleveland himself sent for some of the Virginia officeholders, State and Federal, and had talks with them and put them to work against free silver. It was all right for those office-holders to promote the political views of the administration, but it is all wrong for them to be active in the support of Bryan, the party's nominee for

We are pleased to see that the outrage perpetrated upon Mr. Lassiter (and through him upon the people of Virginia) is not attempted to be justified by any reference to "civil-service rules." istered, is responsible for enough of humbuggery, and it is well that this arrant interference with the rights of the people Is not also saddled upon it.

Being now altogether freed from em barrassment on account of his connection with the boss bolters at Washington, Mr. Lassiter may proceed with his work in the Fourth District with all of his heart and strength. He has before him as exemples the successful campaigns led by heights with much rapidity.

the Hon. E. C. Venable, S. P. Epes, Esq., and others, and we feel sure he will be able to accomplish results equally as satisfactory to the party. At any rate, this we'll say, that if the administration had studied how to strengthen the hands of Chairman Lassiter in the Fourth District and bring itself into disrepute in Virginia, it could have chosen no other course that would have so surely accomplished such purpose.

THE TIMES'S SPOONS.

If any constant reader of the Times's currency editorials can tell where to light, he must have an intellect considerably above the common. If we did not know that it was supporting Paimer with a view to electing Mr. McKinley, a strabismic feat equally novel in Virginia politier since Mahone ran a Hancock ticket to elect Garfield, we should be puzzled to know where to find its ballot on election-day.

It contends that the country, in case of free coinage, will be flooded with dollars which are not worth 100 cents, and In the same breath complains that if there is free coinage the mine-owner will carry his cheap silver to the mint and get a 100-cent dollar for at.

the country with an amount of currency that will be cheap, from the mere fact of its abundance, and in the same breath | that decreased? No. Is a dollar any predicts that there will not be enough easier to get than it was? No; it is currency because \$000,000,000 of it, in the harder to get. Has any way been pointform of gold, will be driven out of the ed out to the people by which their con-

warns the mechanic and clerk that living will cost them more because the former will get higher prices for his products.

With more than a million workmen out of employment, and the number daily inincreasing. it assures that class of pie" made them lose their Ameri-nur countrymen that the present hard can price? has there been one single times, the result of the gold standard, reason advanced since this campaign are good for them.

It insists that the free coinage of silver will drive gold out of the country, and yet admits to its columns the official statement of the Treasury, showing that between 1878 and 1890 (the dates of the passage and repeal of the Bland-Alilson among the propie is with the Republicans act) the amount of gold in the Treasury had risen year by year from \$128,000,000 in 1878 to \$321,000,000 in 1890, though 400,000,-000 silver dollars had been coined during those years.

It admits the necessity of having stock of gold as primary money, and then in a series of well-written editorials comes dangerously near proving that there is no necessity for primary money at all, the business of the country being done with notes, checks, and drafts, And yesterday, still watchful to befud-

dle its readers, it became alarmed over the subject of spoons-silver spoons, of course-for our neighbor regards gold spoons as primary money. It seems that that arch-Anarchist, Mr. William Jennings Bryan, did on a certain day-to wit, Monday, the 28th day of September-sny to certain voters of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island-where, by-the-by they make more spoons than in any other city outside of Connectleut-that under free colnage a man could "take \$1.50-worth of spoons to the mint and have it coine into a, \$1.29-cent dollar-if he was fool enough to do it." At this the spoonmakers and other listeners applauded. At this the Times shakes its head, and proceeds to show "what stupid people both erator and applauders were." It is torn with anxiety lest the man with the spoons should make something by the exchange. This profit of the vendor of old spoons is more terrible to the Times than the millions made by the syndicates in taking our government loans. It backs the spoon man into a corner, and, doing all the talking itself, assesses his spoor bullion at 65 cents the ounce, the workmanship on it at 21 cents, and finds that the rascal is about to get a clear profit of 23 cents an ounce out of the government. Its whole argument in proof of the "stupidity" of Mr. Bryan and his applauders is based upon the impossibility that under the demand created by . free-coinage law silver should remain good victuals to spoil, and no well-bred where it is to-day. It says that-

"The case comes down to this: If free coinage raised silver to \$1.29 an ing too long. ounce, no one would coin spoons. But nobody believes free coinage will do this and if it does not, spoons will be coined when silver is at a price that will justify the spoonowner in giving away the labor expended upon a spoon.

The Times is mistaken. A great majority of the people of this country be heve that free coinage will raise silver to just where it was in 1873 when the silver dollar was demonetized-\$1.29 an ounce. They believe that if the United States could keep gold and sliver at a parity up to 1873 without the aid of Great Britain, which has been on a gold basis ther believe, from sad experience, that this revolution against the gold standard is a great movement in the interests of bumanity, and they deeply feel its righteousness and justice.

And all this, even if those who are lucky enough to own old spoons should evade the watchfulness of the Times and sell them to the government at a profit.

In an article urging McKinley to speak out against the "trust evil," in order to capture the "hesitating" voters, who are thinking about "the insolent aggressions of the law-defying, law-perverting, corrupt trusts and monopolies," the New York World says:

Suppose Mr McKinley gets only enough States to just elect him, and those States all in one section of the country, what will be the net result of the election? The silver heresy will have carried ten or a dozen more States than did Mr. Harrison in 1892. It will continue its absolute control of the Senate. It will control the machine of a national political party. It will be intrenched as never before. It will organize immediately for the congressional election two years hence, and for the presidency two years

The World, we think, is asking rather too much of McKinley, when it asks him to turn upon his best friends-the trus's and monopolies. But our New York conforecasts pretty accurately temporary what will be the situation should McKinley be elected, whether he speaks cut against the trust evil or not. And that situation will mean four years more of financial agitation, which is a fact well worthy of the consideration of the moneyed interest that is so bitterly fighting Bryan.

The path of Tuesday's hurricane or was from the West Indies through Tampa, Fla., Savannah and Augusta, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.; Lynchburg and Richmond, Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Columbur, O.; Cleveland, and onward to Detroit. The damage done will foot up many millions of dollars, and numerous

lives were lost by falling buildings, and

by drowning in streams that rose to great

A GREAT "CHANGE."

with the people of Bryan and the Democratic platform, and equally unable to hurt either by argument, our opponents have taken refuge in the assertion that there has been "a great change" in the popular feeling. If they really believe that, they are laboring under a fatal delusion. The mass of the people of this country, and especially those of the agricultural districts, are supporting Bryan and the Chicago platform, in order that they may get relief from more abundant. The only promise of relief that is found anywhere ther helieve they have found in the free-colong plank of the Democratic platform. With the joyful hope springing from this belief, thousands of men have left the Ru publican party and are joining with Democrats and Populists in the great popular demonstrations which are greeting Bryon everywhere. All will agree that there has been no "change" in those demonstrations, either in numbers or eathusiasm. Where, then, can there be found any "change"? In the causes that have brought about this great uprising of the people? Is it in the price of their products; have they increased? No. It contends that free coinage will flood Is it in their taxes; have they decreased? No. Is it the interest they are paying on the mertgages on their farms; has dition may be improved, outside of the It holds that free coinage is bad for Democratic platform? No. Have the the farmers, and in the same breath sneers and epithets bestowed upon the effect of "changing" them to the views of those who are bostite to them? Hardly. Has the liberal amount of kicks and cuffs bestowed on "the plata peebegan that would induce a man to turn away from a candidate and a party that promises him relief from his troubles, to affiliate with a party that promises him nothing? Not one. The talk of pny change of a reactionary character a piece of campaign brass, and with the bolters it is a bit of poli-parrot work, done to humble imitation of those they Are serving.

THE DINNER WAITING.

It is given out that the Hon. Benja min Harrison, ex-President of the United States, and now a hopeful candidate for membership in the United States Senate, will shortly address a mixed audience of boiters and Republicans in this, the capital city of the Old Deminion, lying near unto the early stamp ing ground of his illustrious forbears.

We are glad to hear that he is coming. A dinner cooked and served on Decem ber 28, 1890, has been waiting for him in a palatial mansion on Franklin street all these years, and if he does not put in an appearance soon 'if may become spoile

In the month and year mentioned President Harrison had been on a duckhooting expedition on the lower James and among other exploits of his it wa alleged that he had killed a hog, sup posing from its nimble-footedness that it was a deer. The newspapers of the country printed the story in good faith not suspecting that any Mark Twain of a rural correspondent resided in Surry county; but the Hon. Benjamin, being a man without humor himself, and totall unable to see a joke whereof be was the victim, would make no allowances for the inaccuracies in the porcine incident, as printed, and instead of stopping in Richmond, as he was scheduled to do, he snubbed the committeemen who went down the river to meet him, and scooted from the wharf to the railway station, in utter contempt of the dinner that was waiting for him.

And it is waiting to this day, so far as the printed records which we have consulted show, and if he is coming here to make a speech, perhaps he might be "Whereas, there exists in some to make a speech, perhaps he might be induced to eat it. It is a pity for so much gentleman, who is bidden, ought to keep his host and the assembled guests wait

THE STORM.

We saw a man yesterday who said he was looking for the weather-prophets who had told everybody that Virginia was without the area of cyclones and would never suffer from one. Whilst the frate person is hunting up better weather hear what Weather-Forecaster Evans has to say on the subject. We quote Mr. Evans as reported by a Dispatch man:

"This storm had been forming down near the equator for several days, and when it reached Richmond it was what we call a regular West India cyclone. It was not in the nature of a tornado, as the area of the storm was too great-i was probably 1,000 square miles in extent. I am under the impression that we in this section got the full force of it, and that Norfolk was probably about the centre, because of the great blow here and the light winds at Norfolk. The other end of the storm was probably a couple of hundred miles at sea."

Perhaps the vast quantities of electricity which are being made all over the world may have something to do with the changed conditions which many persons think the atmosphere has undergone. At any rate, there is good reason for apprehending that old Virginia can no longer wrap herself in her dignity, and fear no danger from the Storm King.

The Mexican dollar can be bought for less than 53 cents. Mexico has free cola-age of both gold and silver, but gold has long 12 disappeared from circula-tion, and is now bought as a commodity. and the Mexican silver dollar has fallen to its bullion value of a little more than 50 cents.-Richmond Times.

The Mexican dellar in Mexico is worth 100 cents, just what the American dollar is in the United States. Both dollars get their value from the fact that in their own countries they are legal tender for debts, and receivable for all dues to the government. The bullion in either is worth about 65 cents, or thereabouts. If the United States were to open its mints to silver again, the bullion required to make one dollar would be worth 100 cents. In this opinion we have the support of Major William McKinley, Jr., who has the assistance of the Times's efforts in his candidacy for the presidency, and who should have weight with it. In a letter written September 27, 1809, when he was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, to Mr. E. S. Perkins, a member of the Ohlo Legislature, he used this language:

"I have always been in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of the sliver product of the United States, and have so voted on at least two occasions du-ring the time I have been in public life. • • My purpose was to secure life. • • My purpose was to secure immediate legislation, that would credit and dignify our silver coin. I believe the law which we enacted this session (the Sherman law) will accomplish that

result. It utilizes every dollar's worth of the silver product, and even more. The value of that legiciation has already been apparent in the enhanced value given to silver." Unable to deny the great popularity

If an act creating a demand for 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month ephanced it value, how can it be argued that an accreating an unlimited demand would not

restore it to its position of 1873? During the early part of this summ the Hon, J. Hoge Tyler was absent in Europe. It was his purpose upon coming home, some weeks ago, to devote himself almost entirely to the campaign. But man proposes, God disposes. Mr. Tyler has been kept at home nearly all the time by the protracted and critical illness of a beloved daughter. He has, how ever, been able to fill some appointments in his own section of the country, and has spoken with good effect. May health soon return to his daughter, and he be able to enter the fight with all of that ability and ardor which we know he pos sesses. As soon as possible we wish to hear him speak in Richmond.

new set of Hoe's printing-machines, and has reduced the size of its pages to the standard now in use. The American is a Republican paper, and is newsy, fair, stalwart, and reliable. We cannot but believe the changes it has made will me with the approval of its patrons, and add to its already extensive circulation.

The Campaign at a Glance.

(New York World of Yesterday.) Beneath the noise and smoke of the campaign the quiet, steady progress of fusion recorded from time to time in a paragraph hidden among columns of political speeches has attracted little attention. Yet it now presents a very different aspect from that of a few weeks ago. Then Republican hope was high on account of Democratic and Populist dissensions. Now that hope has dwindled to a few faint and fading glimmers from a few States that are normally Democratic by large majorities. Fusion has to a reasonable certainty

added Alabama, Kansas, Nebraska, North

Carolina, and Tennessee-fifty-two electoral votes-to the forty-six electoral votes of Arkansas, Colorado, Idahe, Mississippl, Montana, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming that were already assumed to be reasonably safe for It has presumably given 60,000 Populist votes in Illinois, 25,000 in Indiana, 20,000 in Iowa, 20,000 in Kentucky, 40,000 in Missouri, and \$5,000 in Minnesota towards making good the losses from the defection of sound-money Democrats and towards swelling the accessions of freesilver Republicans. While it has not yet been consummated in Georgia and Texas, those States are anything but certain for honest money. In brief, fusion has made it necessary that there shall be enormou-Democratic defections from the free-silver ticket if McKinley is to have even a respectable majority of the electoral votes. For, even if he gets every State ast of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and the Potomac, which includes Delaware and Maryland, and gets West Virginia also, he still needs two votes

o make the necessary majority. This is the campaign at a glance-the peril of free silver's success, the peril of free silver's bare defeat.

The U. S. Veterinary Medical Association on Tuberculosis.

Those who have been interested in the Association, adopted at the Buffalo neeting last month (September), as au-Association,

domestic animals, and especially of attle, is a widespread and destructive lisease; and. "Whereas, statistics accumulated du-

ring the past year show that the disease is very prevalent throughout this coun ry, especially in the dairy herds, and ndicate that it is steadily increasing. except in States where active measure

quarters a difference of as to the relation of tuberculo-sis among cattle to the public bealth, notwithstanding that this matter has been the object of careful scientifi inquiry by a great number of eminent scientists in all parts of the world, and that reliable and uniform results and obser-vations are recorded in great numbers in the veterinary and medical literature:

he it
"Resolved, That it is the opinion of
the United States Veterinary Medical
Arsociation that the following points
have been demonstrated beyond dispute
and may be accepted as fully estab-

That tuberculosis of man and cat-That the milk of cows with tuber-

culous udders may cause tuberculosis in animals fed upon it "3. That the milk from cows with ex-

tensive tuberculosis, but apparently ealthy udders, may in some cases con-air the germs of tuberculosis and may awe the disease in animals fed upor

. That in some cases the germs of tuberculosis appear in the milk of tuberculous cows that are not far advanced in the disease, and that have udders that are healthy, so far as can be determined by an examination made during the life

Slightly tuberculous cows some times succumb to a sudden exacerbation of tuberculosis and furnish virulent milk for a period before it is possible to discover their condition by means of a physical examination. "6. Tuberculin furnishes incomparably

the best means of recognizing tubercu-

losis in the living animal,
"7. Tuberculin, properly used for diagnostic purposes, is entirely harmless to healthy cattle, and is so exceedingly account in its effects that the few errors resulting from its use cannot affect the general results, and are of less frequent occurrence than follow the use of any other method of diagnosing in-

"8. That the carcasses of theoremose animate may be and sometimes are dangerons to the consumer, and all such carcasses should be subjected to rigid inspection by a competent veterinarian and that those that are condemned should be disposed of in such a manner that it will be impossible to put them on the market for consumption as human for the consumption are consumption as human for the consumption and the consumption are consumption as human for the consumption are consumption as a consumption are consu

"9. That the impuriance of dairy inspection cannot be overestimated, and municipal and beatth authorities should at once perfect a system commany rate with the vast importance of the aut-

"10. Resolved, That the live-stock, and especially the breeding interests of the country, can never regain their forms prospecity until such measures have prosperity until such measures have been carried out by the Fational and State governments as will afford some reasonable guarantee against the continued ravages of this disease. And in view of the prevalence of bovine tuber-culosis in foreign countries, and the measures taken by some of them to provide the action from further intelligent. tent their cattle from further infection, the United States should prohibit the in-portation of breeding animals until they have been proven by the tuberculin test

Mr. E. C. Venable and the Petersburg Election Recalled.

The Richmond Times, in publishing the list of names of the election officers of the city of Petersburg at the McKenney Thorp election, was guilty of a very decided oversight. It neglected to state that the chairman of the Fourth District Democratic Committee during the campaign referred to was no less a personage than the Hon. E. C. Venable, at present one of the high priests of that parentless crew called sound-money Democrats. Whatever unfairness may have crept in at said election was done under the su pervision of Mr. Venable and received hi sanction. The Times charges that gross fraud was perpetrated in the Second Ward of said city; but it forgot to say that Mr. Venable, the then district chairman, resides and votes in that ward, and if he has ever objected to the results, as provulented by the election officers, his obhas ever objected to the results, as pro-mulgated by the election officers, his objections have failed to reach our cars.
This same Mr. Venable was elected to Congress several years ago under a la

which the Times claims was infinitely worse than our present electoral system. When unseated by Congress his lame tations could be heard far and near, an he claimed with unwonted vigor that justice had been outraged. This same Mr. Venable is now clamoring for a fall count. Can it be that he admits that he was elected to Congress by fraud, and that he acted as chairman of als elstric at an election which was won by ining the sanctity of the ballot-box? any information regarding the election held in the Fourth District we respect fully refer the Times to Mr. Venable than whom there is no higher authority This year Mr. Venable appears in new character. The editor of the Tim is essaying the role of a political Mart Luther, and has secured Mr. Venable his leading man. This is a spectacl that will, no doubt, make angels weep but at which those who know the ger tleman mentioned will be ONE WHO KNOWS. laugh.

Knowledge Is Spreading.

(New York Journal.) The enthusiasm with which Mr. Bryan was received by the masses that packed Tammany Hell on Tuesday night was tremendous, unexampled, according to the testimony of men who have gone through many presidential campaigns But more significant than the fervor of the welcome given the Democratic candidate was the quickness with which the concourse caught the points of his argucurrency. It was plainly an audience that had been reading and thinking abou free colouge. Men who evinced this readiness of apprehension and hearty ap-preclation of the force of the reasons presented in support of the Democ atte policy are not to be influenced by the question-begging rhetoric concerning "sound money" and "honest money." "repudiation" and "national dishonor" that seems to be the main support of the single gold standard in the press and

on the stump.

Mr. Bryan's hearers at Tammany Hall were not bankers and brokers and dealers in bonds, and protectors, for a consideration, of the Treasury of the United States, but they indicated by their understanding of what they heard a better knowledge of the elementary principles of monetary science than most of the gentlemen who are endea-voring to instruct the public in the in-terest of the existing financial system. At Providence on Monday Mr. Bryan

gospel. The position which we take or the money question is an old position, not a new one. We are not flying in the face of natural laws, as our opponents sometimes assert, nor are we trying to overturn the principles of politica economy. Those who advocate bimetal lism are the only ones in this campaign who are telling economic truths and de who are tening economic truths and ac-iending the natural laws of trade. When I define an honest dollar as a dollar which does not change in its purchasing

That is strictly true, and, being true every day the campaign lasts is a which must make converts to the c of bimetallism among men whose first desire as citizens is to know what is right. Others, who are unthinking par-tisans or open to the various sorts of suasion which Mr. Mark Hanna and up-to-date styles, shown exclusively by us. derates exert are not the one

weeks before him in which to co his work of enlightenment. That "ug trail" that he leaves behind him is trail of information and national argument. His speeches are the text-books of multitudes of sincere and honest mer anxious for knowledge, who become bettern teachers of the truth to others.

The concerted effort to how! down

Bryan and free silver has failed. He and honest money are far stronger with the people now than when the bowl begin. That howl has insulted the common-sense of the average citizen and offended his love of fair play. The advocates of the cold standard, an appreciating dollar, and hard-times have increasing cause for fear. The election is more than a month away, and Bryan is still on the stump.

Another Reply to the Secretary of the "Sound-Money" League.

Suffolk, Va., September 28, 1896. Mr. John R. Wise, Secretary, etc., Rich

mond, Va.: Sir,-Yours of September 15th, issuing from the Sound-Money League of Rich-mond, Va., is received this day and noted. mond, Va., is received this day and noted.
The author of the suggestion that I will
be glad to co-operate with your league
in its undertaking is wholly at fauit. I
am a Democrat, and I hold unsweringly
to the "sound-money doctrine," which, I
believe, is to be secured ultimately by
the free coinage of both gold and silver
at a ratio of 16 to 1. Sound money to decreable and receids but such doctrine as sirable and needed, but such doctrine as you are handing around seems to me better adapted to the perpenation of cor ners and trusts, and menopolies and syn dicate interests, which combines to tight en the strings of hardship and oppression or our poor people, making them poorer all the while. Just let me say once for all, for myself and many others, whom you would decoy from the path of politi-cal duty and rectitude, that it is humili-ating in the extreme when men calling themselves Democrats will resort to such means as your immortal "700" are using to destroy the time-honored principles of the Democratic party; that, too, under the gulse of maintaining Democratic prin ciples, when it is only too evident that your hypocritical pretensions expose your secret purpose of defeating the nominee of Democratic We can all plainly see the head of the McKinley "cat in the meat-tub," and unite in invoking as follows: of all true Democrats on the 3rd of N vember rebuke thee." L. J. COSTIN.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents diges-tion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's

if not relieved, bilious fever prilis stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, con-stipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.

Going Like Lightning.

Perhaps you don't think so. Come in and see people buying CLOTHING and SHOES. They know what they are about. They purchase our clothing because they get their money's worth. To please people is to prosper. Times are hard. Our prices make them easy.

Suits from \$5 to \$18.

Others ask from \$10 to \$30.

Our No. 1 Special Hat Sale at 69c. ends when we close Saturday night.

... SITE OF THE OLD RICHMOND THEATRE ... "

THE TOWER.

COR. SECOND AND BROAD,

Yes; Carpet bargains now, while Carpets are of use to you. Great lines are to be cleared out. Prices are cut throughout the whole stock. The sale won't be over in a week; but there will never be all instatractions that are here to-day, and, of course, the greatest prizes go first.

Here are splendid Wiltons, Toc.; they were 1150.

Blacks grow steadily in favor. And, no-wonder. There is a sense of security in Binck that nothing else can give. These are the favorites: The stuffs that are in daily demand, especially for sepa-rate skirts. Black Figured Dress Goods, real value, 50c, now the; the 25c, kind. 19c, 54-inch Diagonal Tufted Stripe Cheviot, 80c, a yard.

Being Long Boucle, 14 inches wide, de a yard.

Heavy Black Boucle, 14 inches wide, or cloaks, \$1 a yard.

We have a great many Black Goods have a great many Black Goods.

Just received in time for Friday's sale
25 pieces of Beautiful Double-Fold Plaid
to be sold at let, a yard.
36-inch Waffle Dress Goods, 25c, a yard.
16c, a yard.
Diagonal Cork-Screws, all new shades,
54 inches wide, 81.25 a yard.
Illuminated Cheviot, 36 inches wide, 25c, a yard.

a yard. 50 pieces of Double-Fold Dress Goods the same you have been paying Sc. for

Narrow Iridescent Beading, 17c. a yard. Honiton Bands, with Iridescent and spangles, 20c. a yard. New Black Jet Beadings, 3c. a yard;

real value, 30c.
Black Silk Applique Braid, 20c. a yard, ...
Anchors, for reefers, 10c. a dozen.
Small Brass, Small Pearl, Small Jet. 4

Biggest bargains in Smyrna Rugs, 18meh, 76c.; 21-inch, \$1.25; 25-inch, \$1.75; 26meh, 32; 36-inch, \$2.50.

Brusselline Rugs, 30c.
Cocoa Door-Mats, 25c.
Wide White Wool Flannel, 124c. a yard.
White Shaker Flannel, 44c. a yard.
Half-Wool Pure Cochineal Red Twill
'lannel, 25c.

Heavy 19-4 Sheeting, 12%c, a yard. Utica 19-4 Bleached Sheeting, 22c.

Utica 19-4 Bleached Sheeting, 22c. a yard.
Fancy Cretonne, 19c. a yard.
Fancy Cretonne, 19c. a yard.
Wrapper Flannellette, 7c.
Dark Gutings, 5c. a yard.
15c. quality Bled-Tick, 19c. a yard.
17c. quality Bled-Tick, 19c. a yard.
17c. quality Bled Denim, 12'4c.
19c. Canton Flannel, 8c. a yard.
Good Cotton Batting, 5c. a pound.
Gentlemen's 12'4c. Tan Socks, seamless.
1-4c. a pair.
Extension Brackets, 29c. a pair.
Hemstitched Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 25c. value, for 12'4c.
Silk Damask Upright Plano Covers, full size, only £: worth \$3.
Rustling Petticoats, \$3.
Fiseced-Lined Satine Petticoats, \$3.
Children's Flannel Shirts, 7c.
Boys' Gray and Tan Shirts, 25c.—sizes
21 to 34.
Outing Shirts, 25c.

Outing Shirts, 25c. Boys' Ali-Wool Knee Pants, 4 to 11 ears, 15c.; 8 to 15 years, 75c.

JULIUS SYCLE & SON,

THE TOWER.

COR. SECOND AND BROAD.

PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

New Customers.

IS WHAT OUR

\$4.75 and \$7.50

SUIT SALE HAS MADE FOR US.

We have decided to continue this sale through the week, and each day will find us adding new values to the fast-moving stock.

\$4.75

buys an All-Wool Man's Suit, in Tweeds, Cassimeres, and Blue and Black Cheviots, elegantly made and trimmed, and cannot be duplicated outside of our store for double the natice, for the balance of this wook \$4.75.

\$7.25

buys a Suit, tailored and trimmed in the height of this season's fashion, and of all the leading patterns in Checks, Plaids, and Pahry Scotch Mixtures. You have paid double the price for a like garment For the balance of this week, 37,25

JULIAN W. TYLER,

Acquaintance

New Faces,

A Broad

vere \$1.50. \$2.50 Royal Wiltons, \$1 a yard, Good quality Tapestries, 55c. Best Tapestries, 75c.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Kaufmann & Co. JULIUS SYCLE & SON,

Hats

Bonnets.

Gainsborough Pokes, Toques, Round Hats, and Bonnets in artistic groupings of colors and styles.

Beautiful French and American models were rival attractions in the admiration of the throngs of women who passed through our show-room all day yesterday, Not another such display shown this season. WE INVITE YOU TO SEE IT TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF MOURNING MILLINERY AND CHILDREN'S HATS, showing the absolutely correct styles for

FRENCH SETS OF HAT, CAPE, AND MUFF, for receptions, theatre, &c.

NECK FIXINGS.

Coque- and Ostrich-Feather Boas and Collars, from 62c. to \$16.50. Dainty, Imported Novelties in Fichus

Kautmann & Co., Corner Fourth and Broad Sts.

[oc 2-1t]

MEETINGS.

A STATED COMMUNICATION A OF TEMPLE LODGE, No. 2, will be acid at Massoure Temple on THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, All transient brethren in good standing are fraternally By order of the W. M.
ALEX. W. ARCHER,
se 4-1st F ev m ts

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, October 2d and 3d. MATINEE SATURDAY, The Gifted Artist, RHEA.

PRIDAY NIGHT.

"THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE." SATURDAY MATINEE, "MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS," SATURDAY NIGHT, "NELL GWYNNE."

HEALTH RESORTS.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

DATH COUNTY, VA., ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAIL-WAY: 2,500 FEET ELEVATION. WAY: 2,500 FEET ELEVATION.

A large and spienoid Hotel, called THE HOMESTEAD, with all modern conveniences, including private baths, has been erected on the site of the old Homestead. After June 15th rates for the summer will be as follows: Homestead Hotel, cottages, and annex, from \$18 per week upward, according to size and location of rooms; the Virginia Hotel, from \$12 per week upward.

AMUSEMENTS AND SPORTS: Fine orchestra; dancing in the Casino every AMUSEMENTS AND STORMS: Fine orchestra; dancing in the Casino every evening; riding and driving parties daily; swimming-pools; new bleycle-track; golf grounds; lawn-tennis; pool and billiards; bowling; fishing and bunting.

FRED, STERRY, my 21-Sa. W&Frts

Manager. my 21-Su, W&Frts

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Old Dominion Building and Loan Association, Richmond, Va., October 1, 1896. DIVIDENDS ON PERPETUAL STOCK

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Ya., September 29, 1295, DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Fourth quarterly dividend. The Board of Directors of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF 2 PER CENT. On the preferred stock of said company for the quarter ending September 20, 1836, payable on or after OCTOBER 15, 1886, to all stockholders of record of September 20, 1836.

JAMES G. TINSLEY.

STATE-FAIR PRIVILEGES.

All persons wanting to buy such privileges as CONFECTIONERY STANDS,
LUNCH STANDS, &c., at Virginia State
Fair will write to
L. L. BETTS,
Murphy's Hotel,
se 29-2w
Richmond, Va.

Old papers for sale at 25c. a hundred at Dispatch office.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED CHEAP EST CLOTHING HOUSE IN No. 2 WEST BROAD STREET. (Se 20-W&F2t)

प्रश्न क्षेत्रका क्ष